

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, partly cloudy weather, possibly light showers; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

NO. 1,158.

SENATE FOR FREE CUBA

An Overwhelming Vote for the Morgan Resolution.

BELLIGERENCY RECOGNIZED

Decisive Action Follows a Stinging Debate—Patriots Accorded the Rights of a Nation—Unparalleled Scene of Enthusiasm in the Upper Chamber—The Vote 41 to 14.

The Senate yesterday adopted the Morgan resolution, recognizing that a state of public war exists in Cuba. The full text of the resolution as passed is as follows: Joint resolution, declaring that a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and that strict neutrality shall be maintained. Resolved by the Senate, that the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the person and territory of the United States.

This strong declaration of opinion and duty on behalf of this Government was passed by such a sweeping majority of all parties that there could be no doubt that it was the Senate that spoke to Spain. The passage of the resolution was the conclusion of a long, patient, shrewd and masterly fight made on behalf of the insurgent Cubans by Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama, who in the latter days of the parliamentary fight was seconded by leading Democrats and by the foremost representatives of the Republican party in the Senate. The vote on the passage of the resolution was 41 to 14, two Democrats voting in the negative.

There was a great scene in the Senate chamber when the vote was announced. Thence sat in the galleries all day. Shortly after the debate had been opened by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, the opinion became current that the vote would be taken in the afternoon. Later, about 2 o'clock, Senator White of California, who had been opposing its passage, made the significant remark that the minds of Senators had been made up and the issue closed, there being nothing left to do but to try the hazard of the vote. Therefore the people stayed until the exciting last roll call had been concluded.

Senator Chandler was in the chair, behaving presided during the closing hours of the debate. At about 5 o'clock Senator Hale, who has been regarded as the organizer of the forces in opposition and representing what is known as the pro-Spanish policy of the Senate, admitted defeat, and laid back in his chair, awaiting the inevitable. The complete discomfiture of the opposition was apparent when Senator Spooner of Wisconsin made a humiliating appeal to the Democrats not to force the Republican President into an attitude of declaring himself on the question of belligerency. Senator Hale said with a supercilious air that the Republican President was to be led to the door of the Democracy, and Senator Spooner had said that had Bryan been elected the Democratic policy would have been reversed. Senator Hanna and Senator Elihu were contending for the speakership. As Caesar might have looked at Brutus, all around the walls the attaches of the Senate and the Republicans from the House, fresh from the victory of suppressing a similar resolution, were congratulated. The people on the floor broke out into the wildest applause. There was no stop, no stay to the excitement and enthusiasm. The people rose from their seats and cheered, ladies clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs. The tumult was so great that the speakers on the floor were amazed, not to say standing aghast. The people were in the saddle. No one heard in the intense moments of delight the raps from the gavel of a very able champion of the Cuban cause. Perhaps he did not rap very loud or hard. It was possibly embarrassing for the Senators, too, joined in the applause. The Senate actually broke up in an uproar. Senator Hawley made it picturesque. He stood up in the excitement and shouted, "I protest against being mobbed!" This was only another way of saying the crowd was in control of the situation.

There were a dozen Senators on their feet vainly endeavoring to get in with bills, reports, etc. Finding it impossible to be heard, they rushed down to the clerk's desk, and handed in papers and documents regardless of order or precedent. A half dozen or more moved to adjourn. Nobody heard the presiding officer put the motion to adjourn, but it was put and the Senate dissolved and separated, it did not adjourn. In a few minutes the crowds of people surged out of the great building, carrying the Senators with them, and the greatest day of all the Cuban debate was over.

The discussion began with a speech on behalf of the resolution by Senator Morgan. The impression then being that a day for the final vote would be arranged on Monday next.

This was the first time, he said, that he had spoken on the question which had held a foremost place for two regular sessions and a part of the extraordinary session. The Cuban question had appealed to the sympathy of the people and had been amply discussed. All ought to be ready to vote. If there was a Senator without sufficient information, he would refer him to his constituency from which he might seek re-election.

Mr. Thurston read the plank of the Republican national platform, closing with "giving independence to the island." Mr. Hale, he said, had constructed this to mean that our Government should use its good

offices for intervention looking to independence. He would insist that granting that contention, the first and necessary step would be the recognition of Cuban belligerency.

It had been whispered that there was opposition to the resolution because it was from a Democratic source, and that the glory and honor of it would belong to the Democratic party. As for himself, he would not be governed by a party consideration. No Republican could afford to vote against it simply because it emanated from the able Senator of Alabama, who had unfortunately wasted so many years of an otherwise valuable life by following the lead of the Democratic party.

Mr. Morgan modestly said that he had copied the resolution from that of Mr. Sherman, offered in the Senate and previously, perhaps, in the House; so that the credit should be given to that Republican who should next to the President of the United States.

Mr. Thurston discussed the international phases of the accordance of belligerency and its requirements. First, there must be a revolution, and second, to maintain territory against the old government. Third, a form of civil government and a seat of government. A seat of government need not be a fortified town or in a brilliant capital. It might be among the eternal hills under the sky of God. So far as that is concerned that matter would not stand in the way of recognition.

Another of the requirements was that the other government could not maintain peace by the civil arm of the government. No one will say that there is any doubt that the civil government of Cuba can cope with the revolution.

Mr. Thurston read with good effect a statement made on Wednesday by ex-President Sagasta, in which he said that there were "200,000 troops in Cuba and no war, but we are not even masters of the soil trodden by our own soldiers." Nevertheless we hear constantly that the island is pacified; but it was evident that the purpose of such a statement was only to affect the money market of the world in favor of Spain. If there was peace in Cuba it was the peace of devastation, desolation and death.

He contended that as all the conditions of international law were fulfilled, it would be no affront to Spain to pass this resolution. When Spain recognized the belligerency of the Confederate States, we had no cause to complain. Spain could have no reason to complain now.

Mr. Thurston devoted the succeeding part of his remarks to showing the immediate, direct and important commercial and other relations between the United States and Cuba. On purely commercial grounds, if you please, we should interfere. For the past two years and a half our interests have been injured, and, yes, in the sunshine of the nineteenth century hundreds of American citizens are suffering and starving.

We should interfere, first, because Spain can never subdue the island, and because if peace should ever come it must be under the Cuban flag. But we must first lay the foundation for intervention by the passage of this resolution. How shall this action be taken—by the President or the legislative body? Both contentions have been made. He denied that there was any direct grant in the Constitution to either the President or to Congress. So the right must be derived from our construction of the implied powers of President or Congress.

If the Executive alone can act, then it would be possible for one man to stand for four years in the path of public opinion. The fathers never conceived of such a right, nor can such a right be derived from the mere Presidential function of receiving ambassadors, upon which the argument of the opposition rests. He would deny an exclusive Presidential right on behalf of the people of the United States.

He would challenge the production of a single decision to show that Congress may not act for itself. We cannot safely look to the precedents of monarchies. But even if we looked to Parliament its power is supreme.

Mr. Thurston contended that the act of recognizing belligerency could be exercised either by the President or by Congress; but it is better that Congress should act in a crisis of this kind, although on many occasions the President in higher esteem than the speaker of the hour. But if it was intended to let any President act alone the speaker would cry out to his people: Take care! Take care!

It is thought that it strange that the opposition, claiming that Spain would be benefited by the right of searph, was clamorous against the passage of a resolution to give her that right. Spain knows that if belligerent rights are accorded it will be the republic of Cuba which will have the advantage in the money markets of the world. That means the settlement of the whole controversy—the independence of Cuba. But today the Cuban cause has not even a name; her ships have no rights on the sea; we could not protect a Cuban ship in our waters. On the other hand, it is known to Senators that Spain has been purchasing munitions of war and horses in this country. Belligerent rights granted might not change our relations to the Cubans, but it would change our relations to Spain, and that was something gained. He did not think that the right to search our ships, if conducted legally, would lead to war, but if not so conducted, there ought to be a war, an issue interjected into the debate to delay action.

Mr. Thurston said he was conservative, but behind his vote for the resolution would be his judgment, conscience, his love of liberty, which had gone in hand with the investigation in this case. He had loved to believe that the power and prestige of the United States would protect its citizens everywhere; that the divine sympathy of our people would go out to every suffering people. He loved the Constitution and under it he insisted that we have the right to give Cubans the right of other nations on land and sea; equal rights with Spain, and we should see to it that from this day on no American should be harassed without due process of law. Let us, he said, send a warship to Cuba to protect the representatives of our country. (Applause.)

Senator Elihu made the next speech. He is, he said, nothing before the Senate to show there is any war, or the number of insurgents, and he challenged the Senators to exhibit a single fact to prove the existence of war.

Mr. Chandler reminded the speaker that in February last he voted for a similar resolution.

Mr. Elihu asserted that that former resolution was quite a different matter with a different object. The present resolution was intended to coerce the

Continued on Second Page.

Large Ice Cream Freezers, Packing Tubs and cans, for Druggists and ice cream dealers, at M. W. Beveridge's, 1215 F street.

12-inch Boards 1 Cent a Foot. 12-inch Boards 1 Cent a Foot. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

ONE CENT.



SPAIN SURE OF MCKINLEY

Government Officials in Havana Making This Assertion.

CUBANS DO NOT BELIEVE IT

Our Ambassador at Madrid Has Given Assurances That the President Would Do Nothing to Affect in Any Way Spanish Sovereignty in Cuba.

Havana, via Key West, May 20.—It is semi-officially declared in Havana that the American ambassador at Madrid, Mr. Taylor, has received a note from the United States Government, which he immediately reported to the Duke of Tetuan, giving assurances to the government of Spain that President McKinley and his Cabinet will not do anything that will in the least affect the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

Among the Spanish officials in Havana and in the Union Constitutional party, the report has been received with great joy. The newspapers of that party say that the reports from the United States consuls in Cuba (which they declare to be false) and the pro-Cuban agitation in Washington have no importance, as the Spanish government positively knows that Mr. McKinley will follow with regard to Spain the same policy that Mr. Cleveland pursued. Notwithstanding the emphatic terms in which this report is published, the Cuban element here believe that the whole matter is a Spanish fake, aiming to counterbalance the news of the strong support given in Washington to Senator Morgan's resolution.

In spite of the press censor's efforts, the news of the proceedings in the American Senate is known to the public here. Senator Morgan is represented as an American soldier, with a sword in his right hand, fighting against a large serpent bearing the head of Gen. Weyler. Gen. Quintan Bandiera is on the Pinar del Rio province, and last Sunday the Cuban leader Maso Parra entered the town of Los Palacios, in that province, at the head of 800 men. The garrison surrendered to him without resistance. Bandiera gave orders to his troops to plunder all the stores in the town. He captured many guns and much ammunition, and \$15,000 in Spanish gold.

After remaining in the town three hours and burning over sixty houses, including the government and municipal buildings, he departed.

A great scandal was the result of this daring attack by Bandiera. Gen Suarez Indaco, with a Spanish column of 2,000 men, was near Los Palacios and received the news that the place was in the hands of the insurgents. He gave orders to advance at once against Bandiera, but his soldiers refused to obey him. Only after strong efforts and threats was he able to

on account of alterations in our building we are closing out our piano stock at less than cost until May 28. See first column, second page, Metzger Music Co.

Doors, Any Size, 1 1/2 Inches Thick, \$1. Doors, Any Size, 1 1/2 Inches Thick, \$1. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

TURKS GRUMBLE ANGRILY

They Object to the Cessation of Hostilities.

SOME FIGHTING IN EPIRUS

The Armistice Signed at Domokos. It Provides for a Neutral Zone and No Time Is Fixed for Its Expiration—American Greeks Arrive in Athens.

DEATH OF SENATOR EARLE

He Succumbs to an Attack of Bright's Disease.

Was Taken Ill Within a Few Days After Assuming His Duties as Senator.

Greenville, S. C., May 20.—Senator Joseph Earle died at his residence here this afternoon at 5:20 o'clock. He was fifty years old on April 30 last.

Soon after taking his seat in the Senate last March, Senator Earle was seized with the grip, from which he did not recover. Coming home about April 1, his brother and physician, Dr. T. T. Earle, discovered that he had Bright's disease. For some time his recovery was thought probable, but three days ago his symptoms became unfavorable.

At 4 o'clock this morning there was a decided change for the worse, after which he rapidly sank.

Senator Earle was elected to the Senate in January last to succeed Mr. Irby. Having been the choice in the primary elections held in South Carolina, he received all the votes except one cast by the legislature. In 1890, Mr. Earle was one of the opponents of Mr. Tillman for the governorship of South Carolina. After the election Mr. Earle was elected to the circuit bench, which office he continued to hold until chosen to the United States Senate. Previous to 1890, Mr. Earle served in the State legislature as senator and representative, and also as attorney general of the State.

Mr. Earle was in Johnson's army during the latter part of the war, after which he completed his education at Furman University, Greenville, S. C., where he was born fifty years ago.

It would have been, of course, the duty of Senator Tillman to announce the death of his colleague in the Senate today if it had been in session, when also appropriate action would have been taken and all arrangements made for the obsequies. Senator Tillman, however, under the circumstances, was obliged to suggest that the Vice President appoint the committee of the Senate, which the Vice President selected as follows: Messrs. Tillman, Clay, Chandler, McEnery and Harris, of Kansas.

Blinds, 1 1/2 inch thick, any size, \$1. Blinds, 1 1/2 inch thick, any size, \$1. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

TURKS GRUMBLE ANGRILY

They Object to the Cessation of Hostilities.

SOME FIGHTING IN EPIRUS

The Armistice Signed at Domokos. It Provides for a Neutral Zone and No Time Is Fixed for Its Expiration—American Greeks Arrive in Athens.

London, May 20.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that reports reached the Yildiz Kiosk on Wednesday night that the troops in Thessaly and Epirus were grumbling angrily because of the cessation of fighting, whereupon the military commission ordered that the leading grumblers be sent to Constantinople under escort.

The dispatch adds that the priests with the army have been instructed to deliver special sermons on obedience.

The victories of the Turkish armies have resulted in exciting in Constantinople hostility to European dictation, and alienation from the government, which is denounced for weakness respecting the settlement with Greece. The Sultan has ordered that the patrols in the city be increased on the pretext that it is possible that there will be Armenian manifestations on the occasion of the Armenian national anniversary, which occurs three weeks hence. The real reason is his fear that there will be a Moslem outburst against the government.

An imperial order has been issued forbidding the sale of drawings, photographs, or poetry dealing with the war, or the Turkish commanders, evidently with the idea of preventing the hoarding of either of the Turkish commanders.

FIGHTING IN EPIRUS.

Some Has Been Going on Since the Armistice.

«London, May 20.—There has been some fighting on the Epirus frontier since the armistice, but the accounts regarding it vary. It seems that the Turks re-occupied Fort Skafidaki and began to repair the works. The Greeks fired a shot at the Turkish post. The Ottoman commander treated this as a breach of the armistice, and firing from both sides followed.

The Greeks decided on receiving instructions from Athens.

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Provides for the Establishment of a Neutral Zone.

Athens, May 20.—It was announced at 8 o'clock this evening that the armistice between Turkey and Greece had been definitely concluded.

The armistice was signed at Domokos. It is learned that no date was fixed for its expiration. Besides arranging for a suspension of hostilities, it provides for the fixing of a neutral zone.

A BIG FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

It Drives One Hundred and Forty Families From Their Homes.

Hoboken, N. J., May 20.—One hundred and forty families were driven from their homes by a fire which demolished a whole block, at an estimated loss of half a million dollars, in Hoboken tonight. The buildings comprised the block from Twelfth to Thirteenth and between Washington and Hudson streets.

The fire started in a factory about 8 o'clock, and in less than an hour and a half the entire block was ablaze. The first floor of the factory was occupied by the firm of Mullinger & Paul, manufacturers of toilet articles.

On the second, third and fourth floors was the New York Wall Paper works, owned by Benton, Heath & Co.

The top floor was used as a storeroom by R. H. Macy & Co.

The families in the adjoining flats had nearly an hour's time to get out of their homes, and all escaped in safety. Two or three sick persons had to be carried out. Many of the tenants saved their property.

MRS. KIMBALL RETURNS.

The Reconciliant Witness Back at Fort McPherson.

Atlanta, Ga., May 20.—The wife of Lieut. Kimball, the quartermaster of the Fifth Infantry, of Fort McPherson, disappeared on the day she was subpoenaed as a witness in the Romeyn court-martial case returned to the barracks today. She said tonight when asked why she had left: "I was asked to become a witness before the court-martial and gave my word of honor that I would not appear. As soon as I knew that I was wanted I went to Washington, where I have been since. Even my husband did not know where I was."

A good deal of interest is manifested now as to what the Army will do with Mrs. Kimball as a reconciliant witness.

P. E. DIOCESAN CONVENTION

Two New Parishes Reported and Established.

A Proposition to Purchase an Episcopal Residence Defeated.

The Protestant Episcopal convention discussed, yesterday afternoon, principally the purchase of an Episcopal residence for Bishop Satterlee, which proposition was eventually defeated.

The bishop announced yesterday morning the following additional committees: On accounts, J. W. Warner, A. Y. Gray and H. C. Whittington on ways and means, Lewis J. Davis, W. W. Burdette and Seymour W. Tulloch.

A resolution that the convention meet on the first Wednesday after the first Sunday in May was adopted.

Revs. Randolph H. McKim, Alfred Harbington, John H. Elliott, and John W. Chesley, and Messrs. Arthur S. Brown, J. C. Fann,croft Davis, and Charles B. Stanley were elected on the standing committee.

In the afternoon there was discussion on the resolution that lay delegates serve for the full canonical year in which they are elected.

The committee on new parishes recommended the formation of two new parishes, to be known as Brookland parish and St. Margaret's parish.

All the recommendations of the committee were accepted by the convention.

Treasurer Tulloch reported receipts for past year from trustees of Episcopal endowment fund \$4,937.54; assessments on parishes, \$2,067.52; special offerings, \$25; interest on deposits, \$10.02; sale of journal, \$1; balance from last year, \$249.80; total receipts, \$7,311.18; expenditures, miscellaneous expenses, \$710.05; bishop's salary, \$4,583.34; Episcopal residence, \$1,833.34; transmitted to Maryland, \$8.50; balance on hand April 29, \$175.65.

At 6 p. m. a recess was taken until 8 p. m., when a resolution was read and adopted acknowledging the receipt of a bequest of \$1,725 from Samuel F. Kiefer, a deceased inmate of the Soldiers' Home, this city.

Seymour W. Tulloch was re-elected treasurer.

Bishop Satterlee announced his appointments on the ecclesiastical staff as follows: Rev. Thomas S. Childs, president; John C. Chesley, Charles E. Buck, secretary; Joseph E. Faintsletter, Albert A. Stuart, and John M. Todd.

The convention adjourned last night sine die.

JACKSON CHOSEN MODERATOR.

He Obtains a Handsome Majority Over Mr. Minton.

Eagle Lake, Ind., May 20.—Three thousand persons were present at the opening session of the 10th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock today.

Rev. Dr. Jackson was chosen moderator by a vote of 213 over H. C. Minton, who received 238 votes. The special committee appointed at the last general assembly to decide what shall be done with the New York mission building has not been able to agree upon a unanimous report.

A majority of the committee is not in favor of agreeing to dispose of the property at this time.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

They Elect Dr. Goethals, of Georgia, Their Moderator.

Charlotte, N. C., May 20.—The thirty-first general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church met here today. Over 225 delegates have already arrived. Dr. Mallard, of New Orleans, the retiring moderator, called the meeting to order. Rev. Dr. Goethals, of Rome, Ga., was elected moderator.

GENERAL RANDALL DEAD.

Furnished the Stone for the State, War and Navy Building.

Richmond, Va., May 20.—Gen. G. W. Randall died here today. He was a close political and personal friend of the late James G. Blaine, of Maine. The remains will be carried to Portland, Me., his old home, for interment.

See Metzger announcement—first column, second page—pianos for \$137, \$147 and \$165, on easy payments.

Nice White Pine, dressed, 2 cents a foot. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

REED BLOCKS THE ROAD

He Prevents the Consideration of the Belligerency Resolution.

AN UNPARALLELED RULING

Mr. Bailey's Gallant Fight for Cuba Rendered Futile by the Dictator's Tyranny—Hides Rough-Shod Over the Minority's Rights—Belief Resolution Passed.

Thomas Brackett Reed drove a coach and four through the rules of the House yesterday afternoon. He held the reins with a strong hand and performed the feat without flinching. Gen. Grosvenor and R. R. Hitt occupied good seats on the box, and John Dainoff filled the post of bugler. Mr. Dingley was one of the guests of honor, accompanied by several other gentlemen of less distinction. Several Payne made an excellent outsider, and between them all they succeeded in tramping the life out of the Cuban belligerency resolution, which the Senate, at the other end of the Capitol, was carrying to such a glorious conclusion.

It was in vain that Mr. Bailey made his gallant fight for the cause of freedom, liberty and humanity. He was amply resisted and outmaneuvered by the dictator. His leadership was masterly and his followers loyal. He went down with his colors flying and his adherents shouting defiance. It was simply a case of overwhelming numbers and blind obedience to the powers in command of the House. As announced in The Times yesterday morning, the program was cut and dried, and it was followed literally, regardless of parliamentary laws or the rules of the House. Debate on the minority report was stifled and the gag applied with a stern hand.

There was opportunity, however, later in the day, in which Mr. Bailey was permitted to show the fallaciousness of the Republican pretensions, and he did it well and thoroughly, slinking the leaders on the other side of the hall so sharply that they were caught, particularly Mr. Hitt, in several admissions that proved the party was acting under direct orders from the White House. For once Speaker Reed and President McKinley appeared to be in perfect accord.

The galleries were crowded at an early hour, and there was a hum of expectancy buzzing through the halls and corridors. The people knew a fight was on the bill and they wanted to see as much of it as possible. It was to be a contest between the friends of Cuba and the friends of delay, and the sympathy of the spectators was clearly with the Cuban side of the question.

The Republicans had their members present and the Speaker ascended the rostrum promptly at noon with a defiant look in his face, indicative of a determination to have his way if he had to violate every rule the House had adopted. Before the day was over several severe fractures were witnessed. The reading of the Journal was obstructed by a short but heated contest to avoid work, but Mr. Simpson insisted that it be read in full, and this request the speaker was compelled to respect.

Then Mr. Simpson challenged the accuracy of the report, because it stated that President McKinley had been elected and referred to the Committee on Pensions, when no such committee existed. Mr. Simpson was proceeding in the direction of his daily attack on the Speaker, when he was cut off by a demand, by Mr. Payne, for the previous question. The demand was approved in the face of the self evident fact that no quorum had voted.

After twenty minutes had been consumed in this way, Mr. Dainoff, who had been grumbling since the beginning of the Speaker's attack, offered the rule on the Cuban relief resolution, allotting two hours for debate. Upon the motion to adopt this rule he immediately demanded the previous question, and then the trouble began.

Mr. Bailey endeavored, but fruitlessly, to secure recognition to offer a minority report ordering the House, after it had disposed of the relief resolution, to at once proceed to the consideration of a resolution, identical with the one passed in the Senate, recommending a state of war in Cuba and granting belligerent rights to the insurgents.

Mr. Bailey contended that Mr. Dainoff could not move the previous question until he had submitted his minority report.

"The previous question has been called for," announced the chair, refusing to recognize Mr. Bailey. The latter insisted upon being heard, however, and offered to show the Speaker that Mr. Dainoff's demand for the previous question was not in order.

Recognizing the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had not seated himself during the stating of the proposition.

"I make the point," said Mr. Bailey, "that a gentleman submitting a proposition cannot retain his seat, while the Speaker is stating the proposition. He must seat himself and then endeavor to again secure recognition from the chair."

It was apparent that the Republicans had made up their minds to run rough shod over the friends of Cuba, and Mr. Dainoff again pushed his demand. Mr. Bailey insisted upon his rights, but the Speaker chopped him off arbitrarily, and refused to let him proceed.

Mr. Dainoff stood in the aisle prodding the Speaker to move the previous question, while the gentleman from Texas maintained his defiant attitude and insisted upon his right to be heard.

The Speaker was beginning to grow impatient with strong indications of ill-concealed wrath. His eyes glinted angrily, but he failed to charm Mr. Bailey, who stood erect in his place with a most aggravating smile upon his face.

After taunting the ear a few moments in the face of a vigorous prodding of the gavel and the increasing anger of the Speaker, Mr. Bailey changed his tactics and spoke ostensibly to a point of order, but in reality in support of his right to be heard. He cited an instance of that work when Mr. Reed had ruled Mr. Wheeler out. Mr. Wheeler, when interrupted, had said that he had not yielded the floor, but the speaker held him then that Mr. Wheeler could not retain the floor.

This statement of uncontroverted fact, supported by the record itself, was a power that staggered the Speaker for a moment. But only for a moment. That astute politician was equal to the occasion. He

Continued on Fifth Page.

Flooring 8, 8, 10 inches wide, \$1.25 per 100 ft. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.